

1. What is the lecture mainly about?

- a. Muscle memory compared to regular memory
- b. The different areas of the brain that store memory
- c. The information learned from experiments on Henry Molaison
- d. What happens when a person loses their ability to make new memories

2. How does the professor organize the lecture?

- a. He describes the importance of one man to the scientific community
- b. He compares different scientific theories of epilepsy
- c. He introduces a topic and then provides a few specific examples
- d. He discusses different types of brain research

3. What does the professor imply about Henry Molaison's situation?

- a. Although he was a great help to scientific research, his life was still difficult at times
- b. Henry was lucky to have a surgical procedure that successfully stopped his seizures
- c. Scientists should have performed more experiments on Henry before his death
- d. Doctors had to remind Henry every day about what had happened to him

4. After his surgery, why would Henry Molaison forget about meeting someone 30 seconds later?

- a. He did not try hard enough to remember
- b. He lost his ability to make new memories
- c. He had problems with his long-term memory
- d. In order to make new memories, he had to be physically active

5. How was Henry Molaison able to develop new skills?

- a. He started gaining back his ability to remember certain things
- b. He took so many tests that he was eventually able to remember some information
- c. He was able to regain skills, like playing the piano, that he previously knew how to do
- d. Muscle memory allowed him to remember skills without relying on conscious memory

6. Why does the professor say this?

- a. To emphasize the importance of the hippocampus and amygdala in the lecture
- b. To make sure the students know how to spell the words hippocampus and amygdala
- c. To make sure the students know what the professor is talking about
- d. To give the students some help taking notes